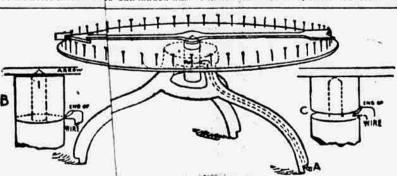


CONEY IS ND SWINDLES.

A MESS AT WHI JUNE PLAYER HAS NO COLOR A Also.

WITH the Als observes the American Has no considered property of the fault of the of the

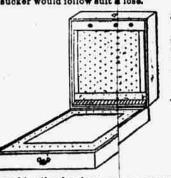


different. But for this fact appearance of the whole outfit wanch as to impress every spectator with tidea that there was at least one square gam

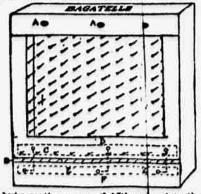
Just how the fakir manad to throw the ball out could not be determed with certainty by watching the play frome street, but if a stiff black net were stretch beneath just as the ball was arriving it well have had the desired effect, and yet it wou have been invisible to the player. The pdem of getting the net across the hole was npie. Place it on the box end of a lever extelling from the inside of the box to the foot the player as he stood behind the bar counter. The presenter of his foot would she then the beneath the hole, and a springwould draw it back as soon as the foot was noved.

It might seem a little curio that any device of this kind should be inted in a tencent game, where, because is hole was a sung fit of the ball, the chans were ten to one or more against an ordity player, but the play for ten cents was only small part of the game. Every player, cater or suckers, had much larger stakes offershim whenever two balls were thrown throughe hole.

Tou have now the privilegol putting up to entre more and win \$2. Stakir would say, or you can put up it anvia \$10. The the play for ten cents was only small part of the game. Every player, cater or suckers would not be accepted with the lost of the player in the player. The player is the player in the playing in luck and gently for the fakir manad to throw the beautiful the playing in luck and gently for the fakir says; does not hit one of the prizes that would have brought in the \$2. because the deals not have been the self-where. However, he does not get off with the lost of ten cents. As the ball appears in the pocket the fakir says; one is the playing in luck and good money for the trifle. To does not hit one of the prizes that would have brought in the \$2. because the dealer has shunded in the sucker of the fakir and the next roll made hit one to the playing in luck and good money for the trifle. To does not hit



A machine that has been que common on the island, but has recently beme scarce, is the revolving arrow. An arrowith a flexible point—it is usually a metal are with a card-board tip—revolves on a pivot die the flexible point strikes on a row of pins t at intervals of about two inches around circle marked out on a table. Between the ha are prizes ranging in value from brass ris to ten-dollar bills. In all from forty to sixtprizes will be displayed, according to the imeter of the arcie, and so the player's chase of winning any one prize is one in forty oixty when the game is run fairly. But the phortion of valuable prizes is so great that amne can see at a glance that the losses of the aler would far outbalance his receipts did a depend on a fair chance. He must be able to stop at will the arrow points era worthless prize. A casual examination the pivot shows a charp steel point on with the arrow rests and revolves. One cancarce believe that a brake can be applied to a strow, because the pivot seems to be solid sharppointed bar of metal. Confiden in the fair-hess of the machine is increasely the fakir, who frequently removes the awand wipes it and the pivot with a cloth. 'e base of the pivot rest on a coin, ostentously placed there. Nevertheless a brai is applied effectually by means of a netal sleeve around the pivot bar, laising the sleeve lifts the arrow from the arp pivot, and so stops the revolutions. If lift clear off the point, the arrow is stopped alist instantly,

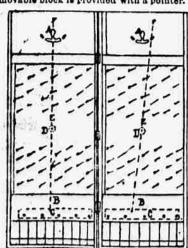


but a sentle pressure of the sive lets the arrow travel around at any spee desired by the operator. To work the arrow reperty, so that it shall stop in the right place without exciting the suspletion of the their requires considerable skill, yet so shorting the final stop of the place of the game that the arrow is offerstoped so suddenly as to make the flexible put tremble, without any one observing the scale of the make the arrow is offerstoped so suddenly as to make the flexible put tremble. Without any one observing the scale of the raising of the sheeters of the place of the sleeve. Another methods stapping the arrow is by means of a solit put. There machines, however, cannot be tan apart in the presence of the players, because the condition of the river could then become The alsoys is entirely concealed, because when the arrow is removed it access to be a mere shoulder of method of makin the arrow machine is to forge the arrow anniver in one place. The pivot is thrust throug a hole in the top of the triped that support it and the lower and restless a plate or a cell, and is in plate sight. Nevertheless, there a brake in the bearing or cellar just below tharrow that is controlled by the operator through a lever

when he was so sure of winning if he kept on, they would say, when, of course, he had no rational hope of winning at all.

A modification of the bagatelle board was made somewhat like a wire fly trap. The pins were driveninto a wooden cone, while a wire screen surrounded the pins. The marble was dropped into a hole in the apex, and fell down among the pins, to land at last behind a metal band, from which place it emerged into a pocket, where there was a row clear around the base of the cone. The gate was oporated here as in the other game, and save for the shape of the machine it was the same game.

One of the most ingenious swindling machines ever invented may be called the gallows game. Between two upright posts is a block that rises easily in grooves on the inner side of the pair. One of these grooves is provided with cogs all the way up, and there are catches on the block which permit the block to rise, but prevent its return. A series of flgures is painted on one of the standards, and the movable block is provided with a pointer.



The game is easily worked. The victim is invited to strike a lever with a mallet. The blow throws the block up between the posts. A hard blow throws it to the top, a light one but a short distance up. As the impulse ceases the catches on the block take hold of the cogs and the block is held at the top of its course. At least that is the theory of a fair game, and the player wins the prize that goes with the number covered by the pointer on the block. But, as in the other games, the big prizes are placed in such tempting profusion that the fakir must inevitably be ruined were the players to have a fair chance. The block must necessarily be under the control of the fakir. To effect this certain cogs which are beneath the numbers representing the large prizes are so fitted that by pressing a button in the frame they are withdrawn as the block reaches its destination and the nointer on the block indicates the next number below the one it would naturally have covered. When the pressure is removed from the button a spring sets the cog back in place.

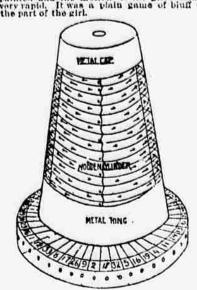
But this is not enough control to suit the fakir, for he must force the player towin when a capper is the player, and so another button causes the cogs oppose to the worthless prizes to disappear, leaving only the valuable prizes exposed to the catch of the clock.

In this game, as in the other, the fakir tells his victim the nack pot story after the first play, and so works him for dollars where only a forcentally was at flist contemplated.

Another schome for defrauding the dinwary in this game, as in the other, the fakir sense and the movable cogs are therefore much more ponular. Pressing the button pushes in the end of a lever. The opposite end of this lever is connected with a very simple and effective device.

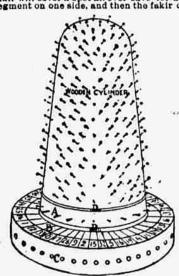
White those are the force on the upper end goes out, and the cog edged plate goes with it. It is a very simple and effective device.

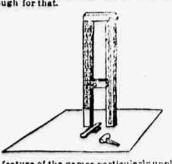
White those are all the games played openly at this writing in which mechanical devices are used to defraud, there are severa



Akin to this, in that the victim never knew what number he had really drawn, was a card game played by a man. He had banbles and silverware at ten cents a chance, and the prize was located by means of a lot of cards, each of which had a number on it. The victim was asked to select eight cards. The sum of the numbers on the eight cards is estensibly the number of the prize won. However, the fakir runs over the cards at lightning speed, pretending to add the numbers as he does so, and then announces whatever sum he pleases. A reporter who watched him heard him announce 22 when the actual sum of the eight numbers was 42. Of course the cappers got good prizes at frequent intervals and the victims got practically nothing.

At this writing the most popular game on the island is a spot and disk contrivance. A table has a score or more of red spots six inches in diameter painted on its top. The player is provided with five breas plates five inches in diameter for ten cents. If he covers one of the spots out of sight by uitching the plates, quoit fashion, on it, he is to receive \$2. There is no offer of merchandise in this game; it is a plain bet of 20 to 1 that the player cannot cover the spot. The bet is safe as to the ordinary visitor at the island. Not one in a thousand could do it at first trial. This is so obvious after a trial that very fow could be induced to make more than one trial but for the presence and assistance of the cappers. The cappers by long practice have acquired the skill necessary to the task. They play and win, and when a victim comes along take him in partnership with them. The dealer announces that if five will all put up and play at once, he will pay each of them \$2 in case any one covers a spot. A fakir will cover a spot all over save for a tiny segment on one side, and then the fakir offers





A feature of the games particularly unpleasant to contemplate is the number of children who play them. The fish and the arrow games are especially well partonized by boys, many of whom are manifestly no more than tenyenrs old. One often seems, too, in the whole who is a plant people of small means thaying their last coins on games where it is limited by the win and their going away is learn. There were manifestly no more than to affairs, for the people will be neighbour rivers at the open games and the packer will not interest.

A fakir who was asked meant the expenses of the games said a well-board to the rentest for \$1,000 for Innee months. The outst the neighbour rivers was equally divided on the said by three or four men in batthership.

Any one wishing force how the various machines are worked can ushally seed the fakirs cleaning and setting them up at about noon. A reporter saw a biguitele machine taken to pieces at that time the other day that it might be element and olled. The crowd has not then arrived, but is soon expected.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGES.

UNCERTAIN AND HAZIRDOUS, WITH LITTLE TO URGE IN THEIR PAYOR.

Difficult to Establish in Court, They Yet May Be a Source of Great Vexation, Ineluding Blackmatt-There to Seldom a Good Reason Against a Regular Ceremony-Various Legal Decisions and Home Conspicuous Suits Now Pending.

What constitutes a common law marriage? is a question that arises naturally in the consideration of several cases in the courts re-cently, in which women have contended that their relations have been those of wives, and men have declared that they were those of mistresses. The number of these cases sug-gests an increase of women who are willing to stake themselves in relations open to dispute by their consorts, or that there is an increase of designing women, who, after assuming a meretricious union with men of means, use the flexible law, with its circumstantial evidence, to have themselves doclared wives by impres-

sionable juries.
In requiring additional evidence in the antion of Hedwig Higner, or Herbst, to establish a marriage with Robert Herbst, an importer, Justice Lawrence, who is always outspoken. without intending, evidently, to pass on the merits of her claim at the time, said:

"There have been too many cases of late where women have sought to have meretripapers in another such case, which came up a lew days ago, before me for consideration."

It is clear, however, that crait is not always on the side of the woman in such cases. It is believed that many confiding women are duped under pretext of the law by men whose purpose is ultimately to east them off. Know-ing only indefinitely that a mutual agreement constitutes a marriage in this State, and un-mindful of the difficulty of establishing by legal evidence such a marriage, many a woman has been left neither maid nor matron, and, perhaps, with children whose legitimacy she cannot establish at law. Few of these cases get into the courts, because it usually takes considerable money to prosecute them, and unless the defendant is wealthy there are few lawyers who would consider the cases. Many lawyers do not care for such business because of the almost invariable defence.

That defence is blackmail. The word shocks many sensitive women who contemplate such action, and they prefer to bear their sorrows rather than submit to the disproof of such a charge through the ordeal of examination in the courts. It is a charge that is made easily, and too often on sufficient ground. Many scheming women who have ensuared wealthy men are willing to go to court. Their charms may be failing or they would not be so likely to be thrown aside. They have much to gain and little to lose. Perhaps, in their abandonment, without hope of success at law, they are wil-

thrown aside. They have much to gain and little to lose. Perhaps, in their abandonment, without hope of success at law, they are willing to litigate to let the world know that they implicate the the world know that they implicate to let the world know that they implicate to let the world know that they wealth, and cause pain to the men they have beguiled and their wives and families.

Every girl who receives a proposition for a common law marriage, a lawyer said, should consider seval matters. In the let about is not likely to desire to assume relations which may be disputed. The woman should consider that by the common law it is not circumstances but their mutual agreement which constitutes marriage. As such mutual agreement which constitutes marriage, as such mutual agreement which constitutes marriage. As such mutual agreement which constitutes marriage, as such will do the may deny the fact, the proof of it is lelt to circumstantial evidence. It she should have the contract but in writing. Let it be in duplicate and signatures would be strong evidence without the witnesses. Nearly any writing to this effect would do. Simply the words: The undersigned agree to be man and wife, with the date and signatures, would be sufficient. Left denondent on oral agreewest unless the circumstantial evidence bearing on the probability of such an oral agreement is strong. This evidence is usually the husands declarations that they are husband and wife, went to be a substantial evidence heart in the reports of cases the courts have looked into the motive for the registration at papearent at own the probability of such an oral agreement is strong. This evidence is usually the husands declarations that they are husband and wife, went to be a substantial evidence heart and the reports of the courts have looked into the motive for the registration at papearent and the reports of the courts and the reports of cases the courts are all the court of the court of the courts are all the courts are all the courts are all the courts are

This question has, however, been raised chiefly as a defence in actions for breach of promise of the spot cannot be covered at the next throw. Sometimes he bets that no one of the five can cover it. The victim is induced to put up a dollar or two, and then, of course, he loses. The victim is, in about all cases wheeled and buffed into betting something cases where a victim in making his first better of the first pass where a victim in making his first better of the first pass where a victim in making his first better of the first pass where a victim in making his first better of the first pass where a victim in making his first better of the first pass where a victim in making his first better of the first pass where a victim in making his first better of the first pass where a victim in making his first better of the first pass where a victim in making his first better of the first pass better as the first pass where a victim in making his first better of the first pass better as the first pass he is a first pass he is sorry. But he cannot afford to bill not he back of the perfect pass at 10 bill on the back of the perfect pass at 10 bill on the back of the perfect pass at 10 bill on the back of the perfect pass at 10 bill on the back of the perfect pass at 10 bill on the back of the perfect pass at 10 bill on the back of the perfect pass at 10 bill on the back of the perfect pass at 10 bill on the back of the perfect pass at 10 bill on the back of the perfect pass at 10 bill on the back of the perfect pass and the pass and the perfect pass and the pass and

Marriage so far as its validity in law is concerned shall continue in this state a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties, capable in law of contract-ing, shall be essential. Then follow provisions defining what persons are capable of contracting. The provisions for the selemnization of such a contract are, in part, as follows:

tract are, in Part, as follows:
For the purpose of being registered and authenticated according to the provisions of this fittle, marriage shall be succentrated only by the following persons: Ministers of the target and priests of every denomination. Mayors, Recorders, and Addermen of cities, Jaides of the clampy courts and Justices and Judges of the known of the clampy courts and Justices and Judges of the known of Record.

Further provisions are made in regard to the manner of solemnizing and for the registration of the matriage. Although formal marriages are pre-carbed, no bar is placed on marriages and the courts and known as common in a marriages. Owing to the early begon frequency for the courts and known as common in a marriages. Owing to the early begon frequency for the courts have been divided, but not in this state, as to

tract are not a matter of civil cognizance. The only difference between a marriage celebrated by a formal ceremony and one not so the electrical is, that in the former case the regular celebration is conclusive evidence of the mutual consent repulsite to the walking of the marriage, while on the latter it is competent to rebut the proof of the marriage by other evidence.

With a little fling at the propriety of such marriages, Justice Cillect of the Supremo Court said in Van Tuyl vs. Van Tuyl, in 1860:

I wish it was in my success on add the manual of courts.

Court said in Van Tuyl vs. Van Tuyl, in 1893;
I wish it was in my power to add the plaintiff so a test in their efforts to take away from our law respecting the marriage on race the represent impulsed to but that task belongs to the Legislature and not to the judiciary. As the law stands, a valid marriage, to all int but shall purposes, is established by proof of an actual contract, judy consequently and in the said purposes, is successful provided for upposits sexes, capable of contracting, to take each other as husband and wife expectably where the contract is followed by conductation.

"All well-regulated governments require that the contract between the sexes to marry should be duly colorated," says Tapping Reeve—"Law of Husband and Wife.

In showing that, although the law desires to leave the road to marriage free and open, it nevertheless does not countenance improper relations as an equivalent. Lord Stowel, in the case of Linds vs. Belisaris, said.

the case of Linds vs. Religaris, said:

A marriage is not every earnal commerce, nor would it be so even in it. I have obtained in the so even in the law of nature. A more earnal commerce, without the intention of cohamication and the bringing up of children, would not consiste a marriage under any supposition. But when two persons agree to have that commerce for the progression and bringing up of children, and for such lasting cohabitation, that in a state of nature would be marriage, and, in the absence of all nive and reminions institution, in the absence of all nive and reminions institution, in the absence of all nive and reminions institution, in the allessed of the sight of God.

The courts have passed upon various contracts of this nature, which were to be fulfilled at a future time. It is levial that onless the agreement is to be man and wite at the time of making the contract it is not a marriage in this State. When the agreement is that a ceremony will be performed when the opportunity can be had and is followed by immediate cohabitation, there is no marriage. The Court of Appeals, in Chency vs. Arnold, says:

A contract to marry in tweet, though followed by

TITLES FOR EVERYRODY.

World's Patr Officials with Longings for Something High Sounding.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Another new title has been added to the long list on the rolls of the World's Fair. That in itself is not of startling importance, but it serves to direct attention to the fact that one of the principal industries of the World's Fair officials has been the creation of titles. No schoolboy, filled with stories of war and adventure, ever longed for a high-sounding title more than the officials of the World's Fair seem to strive for something awe-inspiring to prefix to their names. If one is to sudge by results they must have given a great deal of thought to the subsect. The Intest title is Minister of Works, and as near as can be learned it was conferred by Daniel H. Burnham, architect, on Chief of Construction Paniel H. Burnham. Of course it was sanctioned by other officials. It is immaterial to them what title a man takes to please his vanity if he does not take one laid asids

by one of them for his own individual use.
It is understood that Minister Burnham, late Chief nurnham, thought at first of taking the title Construction-General, but decided that the General in this case was altogether might as well jump over the three or four Generals and take an exclusive title. He did so, and it fairly made the Director-General, the Solicitor-General, and the Promoter-tion-eral gasp as they saw him vanit clear over

Section of the control of the contro

CHRIS EVANS OF TULARE

THE DOUBLE LIFE OF A MAN WHO HAD STUDIED FOR PRIESTHOOD.

The Store of a Start's Parmer Who Was n Train Wrecker and a Despendo, but for Years Unsuspecied Blue aged Eva Evans and Her Loyalty to Her Unitaw Lover. Describe San Francisco Patriciaes,

Mike was dving. He knew it and he was brave about it at first. When that ill-put shot blew out of the tree and stretched him bleeding and burnt and identifications it like a man. but two days of suffering in the hot rough. wood camp broke his heart down and he cried some and wanted a priest.

Nobody remembers how it came about, but in about five minutes one of the woodchops pers had started out to where Mike was dying. He sent others away, beard the poor axe-man's confession, surved him, and with the administration of extreme unction poor Mike's soul passed out among the pines.

"It did him just as much good, and he'll never know the difference," said the wood-chapper to those who had opened their mouths

in wonderment to hear him solemnly deliver too common. He was trying to get out of the the folling words of the Latin tongue, ranks of the ten or fifteen chiefs of departments, and if he were going to do that her Chris' or padic, for even at that time there was a general understanding around that fa-

miliarity did not go with Carls Livans. It was twenty years and more ago that Chris Evans came to Talate county. He came with